enacticient of these legal tender laws they were received with almost universal acquiescence as vainty payments were made in the legal tender notes for debts in existence when the law was passed it, the amount of thomsands of millions of dollars, though gold was the only lawful ter der when the debts were contracted. An examility not larger amount is now due under contracts made since their passage, under the belief that these legal tenders would be vailed payment. The two houses of Congress, the President Who signed the bill, and afficient State courts of last recort, being all but one that have passed upon the question, have expressed their belief in the constitutionality of these laws.

With all this great weight of authority, this strong concurrence of opinion among those who have passed upon the question before we have been called to decide it—whose duty it was as much as it is ours to pass upon it in the light of the constitution—are we to reverse their action to design the pure sail before a constitution—are we to reverse their action to disturb contracts, to

to decide it—whose duty it was as much as it is onry to pass upon it in the light of the constitution—are we to reverse their action, to disturb contracts, to declare the law veid because the necessity for its enactment does not appears os strong to us as it did to congress, or so clear as it was to other courts? Such is not my idea of the relative functions of the legislative and judicial departments of this government. Where there is a choice of means the selection is with Congress, not the Court. If the act to be considered is, in any souse, essential to the execution of an acknowledged power the degree of that necessity is for the Legislature, and not for the court, to determine. In the case in "Wheaton." From which I have already quoted so fully, the Court says that where the law is not prohibited, and is really calculated to effect any of the objects entrusted to the government, to undertake here to inquire into the degree of its necessity would be to pass the line which circumseribes the judicial department and to tread on legislative ground. This court disclaims all pretensions to such a power. This sound exposition of the dulies of the Court in this class of cases relieved me from any embarrassment or hesitation in the case before me. If I had entertained doubts of the courting this class of cases relieved me from any embarrassment or hesitation in the case before me. If I had entertained doubts of the constitutionality of the law I must have held the law valid until those doubts became convictions; but as I have a very decided opinion that Congress acted within the scope of its authority I must hold the law to be constitutional and dissent trem the opinion of the Court.

I am authorized to say that Mr. Justice Swayne and Mr. Justice Davis concur in this opinion.

THE HARLEM DEPOT TRAGEDY.

The Fatal Casualty to Mr. Peyser-Cor-

oner's Investigation.

The investigation in the case of Mr. Morris M. Peyser, late a merchant in Boston, who was crushed to death, on Wednesday morning last, at the Twentyseventh street depot of the New Haven Railroad, by being caught between the gate post and a car which was passing into the yard, was commenced before Coroner Keenan, at the City Hall, yesterday morning. Two brothers and other relatives of deceased were present and watched the proceedings with much interest, they believing there was gross carelessness on the part of the ratiroad company. Deceased had his life insured in several companies for large amounts. Below will be found a synopsis of the evidence adduced.

John Morrison, of 155 East Forty-first street, deposed that on the morning of the accident he was standing in the yard of the Hariem Railroad and saw a New Haven car come in drawn by two horses; beard a scream, and looking around saw deceased rolling against the gate, between the gate and post. and then he fell in a sitting position; the watchman of the Harlem Railroad and myself ran towards de-ceased, and then an officer came; heard no alarm gives before deceased was crushed; it was quite dark at the time.

ceased, and then an officer came; heard no alarm given before deceased was crushed; it was quite dark at the time.

David Jones, of No. 340 East Thirteenth street, deposed that he was at the fiarlem Railroad depot at the time Mr. Peyser was injured; witness was standing on the platform to get out of the way of the owl train, which was teen coming into the yard; in a moment, after reaching the platform, the witness heard some one exclaim as if injured, and, looking around, saw a dark object drop between the car and the gate post; ran up and saw deceased and heard he had been killed; deceased was taken into the sitting room or the New Haven depot; after the accident there was a difference of opinion as to whether the deceased should be taken to believue Hospital or to the station house.

Hugh O'Comor, switchman in the employ of the Harlem Railroad Company, deposed that he saw three men pass into the yard; one of them stopped in freth of the gate; I signalled to them two or three times to get out of the way, as a New Haven car was about passing into the yard; as they did not move the witness then attempted to run in front of the horsts, but they dut him off; the witness then stopped, and looking under the car, saw deceased's legs rolling around, and saw him fall at the end of the yard; one of the three the witness give an alarm, but did not know what he meant.

Theodore Castica, an officer of the Twenty-ninth

withins give an alarm, but did not know what no meant.

Theodore Castica, an officer of the Twenty-ninth precinct, was at Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avorance at the time of the accident, and running up saw that decased was baily injured; rapped for assistance and other officers coming up witness ran to the station house and reported to the sergeant in command; was told to bring him to the station house, but on returning to the depot Mr. Peyser was dead; then took the remains to the station house; no doctor that the station house, and the station house, and coording was called to attend upon deceased, and, according then took the remains to the station house; no doctor was called to attend upon deceased, and, according to file testimony, at least twenty minutes elapsed from the time of the accident all the body was removed, no enfort being made to save his life. Many timis the police officers in attendance were remiss in their daty, inasmuch as they took no prompt action to relieve Mr. Peyser's sufferings on the spot or remove him to a place where he could receive medical treatment.

move him to a place the attendance of the two gen-free timent.

In order to procure the attendance of the occurrence
there with deceased at the time of the occurrence
there will deceased at the time of the occurrence till Monday next.

A RUNDLE OF TRESSES.

Eight Hundred and Seventeen Dollars' Worth of Hawan Hair Stolen-The New York Herald Again as a Detective.

A few days ago a paragraph appeared in the

HERALD stating that Captain Jourdan was in possesmon of forty switches of hair, which he supposed were stolen, and that inquiries might be made respecting this property at the Sixth precinct station house. On Saturday Mrs. Mulne, No. 18 Fulton ave. nue, called at the station house and saw Captain Jourdan, and stated that on the 25th of January the

Jourdan, and stated that on the 25th of January the store of her husband (Charles Muine) was broken into. She saked the Captain if the nair was wrapped in a newspaper. He said it was. She then told finm that, wishing to obtain a situation for her son, she bought a copy of the Herath of the 25th of January, and that at anght she wrapped this hair in that newspaper. Captain Jourdan looked to the date of the Herath and found it as stated.

This hair came into the possession of Captain Jourdan on the 3d of February, while searching and premises of Herman Goldstein, No. 298 Spring atreet. Yesterday John Henry Goldstein went to the Sixth precinct station house and said that the hair was the property of Herman Goldstein, and that he (John Henry) gave it to him. Both the Goldsteins were taken before Judge Dowling, in consequence of Goldstein being held for the burglary of a cutlery establishment in Beckman street by that Justice, and under whose search warrant the hir was found. The prisoners will be examined this morning, at ten o'clock.

VILLARY IN THE PARK.

At about four o'clock yesterday morning as ofilcers Duncan and Willes, of the Thirty-first precinc; police, were patrolling Eignth avenue, near Seventy-arth street, they heard the screams of a woman apparently proceeding from the Park, and going in that direction saw a carriage, which was driven away on their approach. The officers, however, followed and overtook the vehicle, and found therein a man mamed William Frazer and a woman named Sybii Campbell, whose dress was in a state of disorder. The woman was in a state of partial stupefaction, and stated that she had been drugged by the men and taken to the Park, where Frazer had attempted to commit an outrage on her person. She also stated that the driver, Peter Fitzimmons, had, by means of violence, taken a gold watch, a penkhile and some cartes de wiste from her. Upon searching Fitzimmons the property was found in his possession. The parties were taken to the Fifth District Police Court, before Judge McQuade, but the woman was too ill to make a complaint, being taken with spesmodic pains in the stomach. The Judge sont for a physician, who said that in his opinion the woman was sufering from an overdose, of tincture cantharides. The woman says she remembers being given a drink by fitzsimmons, which had a peculiar taste. The Judge committed the prisoners for examination at such time as she may be able to appear. Miss Campbell is an interesting looking young woman of about twenty years of age, and says that she lives at the corner of Eighth street and Broadway. on their approach. The officers, nowever, followed

AN OLD FORY'S IDEA OF CITY PARKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD!-

As you are opposed to all abuses I must protest through your valuable paper against the devotion of any more of our city lots to mere pleasure purposes, as is proposed by Mr. Tweed's bill for enlarging the Park or adding thereto a parade ground of twelve or Park or adding thereto a parade ground of twelve or more blocks. I believe that the impoverishment and miserable packing of our poor and industrious class-into overcrowded tenant houses is, to a large extent, owing to the high price of our closs caused by the giving ap of over 1,200 acres of our city to more parks. This thing has been run into the ground. The medium classes are being driven thereby out of our city entirely, while the poor are being made more wretenfedly poor. It is useless to ascribe all the increase of rents in New York during the last twenty years, of over 500 per cent, entirely to the change in money, as Philadelphia, Albany, Boston and other cides tell a different story. It is all demagoglain to say these parks banefit the poor. I believe that if our present Park were reduced one-half, the money received therefrom, with the great reduction of price in lots produced thereby, would be a real beneprice in tots produced thereby, would be a real benefit to our cutzens and leave at the same time abundance of room for pleasure. If we go on at the present rate, with the other parks projected, why present rate, with the other part make our whole island a ple oliver oldhead.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Houses in Session After Prorogation.

Queen Victoria's Speech to the Lords and Commons.

The Royal Address Read by Commission.

O'Donovan Rossa, the Fenian Convict, and Other New Members.

Work for the Legislators-The Rights of Labor, Free Trade, Ireland, the Alabama Claims and the Colonial Situation.

The British Parliament, the eighth of Queen Victoria, will reassemble and meet in session in London to-day after prorogation. The House of Commons was elected during the months of November and December in the year 1868. The members of both houses, Lords and Commons, separated by royal permission for the recess on the 11th of August, 1869. Her Majesty the Queen-as has been usual with her of late-did not attend at Westminster in person on the occasion. Nor will she be present to-day at the reopening, although no more important legislative aggregation than this has been witnessed in Great Britain since the meetings of the members who in years past, at different periods, debated and passed the Catholic Emancipation and Reform bills and the act for the repeal of the Corn laws. The absence of the Queen detracts vastly from the spectacular effect of the scene. It may be said, indeed, that it reduces the ceremonial to a cold formality, one in which the

people outside take very little interest nowadays. The Lord Chancellor will take his seat on the woo! sack in the House of Lords about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon. The Usher of the Black Rod will, immediately afterwards, summon the members of the House of Commons to appear at the bar of the Lords to hear her Majesty's speech read.

The Queen being absent her "faithful Commons" will afford only a very sparse representation. Their attendance in the Reform and Carlton Club houses will be numerous, animated and excited notwithstanding. Very able and distinguished statesmen, with many earnest and efficient, although not very decidedly prominent, public servants of England, will be in the Parliament House. The Right Honorable the Premier, William E. Gladstone; Lord Clarendon, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Hartington, the Duke of Cambridge, John Bright, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Lowe, with other officers of the crown and members of the Cabinet, will be either in attendance near the Lord Chancellor or in their respective seats.

The Commons being "at the bar" and silence being proclaimed, the Lord Chancellor will read The Queen's Speech.

The main points of the State paper are as fol-Her Majesty is rejoiced to again meet her faithful

Lords and Commons. The Queen continues to receive from foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition. Her confidence in the maintenance and preservation of peace has been confirmed during to

the United States of America on the subject of the Alabama claims, which were lately suspended by mutual consent, have not been renewed. Friendly relations have been maintained between the two

Her Majesty's son, Prince Arthur, visited the peo ple of the Dominion of Canada. His reception gave evidence of their loyalty. The Prince extended his tour into the territory of the United States, where the President of the American republic personally renewed his assurances of good will towards th

The passage of the act which put an end to the establishment of the Irish Church has been received as conclusive proof of the anxiety of both the Crown and Parliament to terminate religious dissension in that country and deal impartially and with justice with all interests in every part of the nation.

freiand remains agitated and in some places dis-turbed. Her Majesty regrets that the inhabitants of the island are not exactly in that state of fraternal concord with the people of Great Britain and Scotland which constitutes the chief strength of her Majesty in her extended empire. The laws which regulate the relations between

landlord and tenant in Ireland need amendment. Her Majesty commits this subject again to the anxious consideration of Paritiment.

prisonment for debt has had a saintary effect. The endowed schools and colleges of the kingdom will, it is hoped, be made more accessible to the

people and the blessings of public education be more largely diffused. Commerce is greatly benefited and social commu nication facilitated by the government control of the electric telegraphs and the working of the system of postal telegraphs. But these subjects are com-

mended to the care of Parliament.

The supply of food for the people has been enlarged by the removal of the duty on corn. The navigation laws and operation of the law reguiating trade with the empire of France need re-

Justice has been administered impartially and with mercy. Many offenders against the dignity and peace of the Crown still suffer the penalties of their crimes.

The faithful Commons are thanked in the name of her Majesty for the liberal money supplies which have been granted for the public service and the

support of the Crown. Her Majesty invokes the blessing of God on the deliberations of ner Parliament. The session is now open.

The New Members. Parliament will present a number of new faces in ooth houses. Very many changes have taken place in the representative legislative personnel during the past year by death and the resignation of seats, and he consequent accession of new peers to the House of Lords and the election of now members to the House of Commons. The year 1859 has been marked indeed by a high rate of mortality in the ranks of the British peerage. Thirty-two lords spiritual and temporal died during the twelve months at ages varying from thirty-three to ninetyone. Two peers exceeded ninety years of age, the Earl of Radnor and the Bishop of Exeter; five died between eighty and ninety—the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, the Earl of Wicklow, Viscoun Gough and Lords Broughton and Leaconfield; ten between seventy and eighty—the Marquises of Angiesev and Westminster, Earls de la Warr, Derby, Glasgow and Fingall, and Lords Castlemaine, Dynevor, Taunton and Wynford; nine between sixty and seventy-the Earl of Kingston (fifth peer), the Bishops of Salisbury and Manchester, and Lords Boston, Crofton, Foley, Hawke, Kenyon and Stanley of Aiderley; four between fifty and sixty-the Earl of Kingston (sixth peer), Viscount Canterbury, the Bishop of Carlisle and Lord Cloncurry; two below fifty-Viscount Strangford and Lord St. Maur. The baronies of Broughton, Strangford and Taunton became extinct; and the successors to the titles of Lords Foley and Kenyon are minors. It is remarkable that while the House of Commons, with 653 members, lost eleven by death, the House of Lords, an assembly smaller by 200 men, lost nearly three

times that number. Queen Victoria created half a dozen or so of new peerages during the recess, "my tords" having for the most part seats in the House of Lords as Eritish peers. The new peers will take their sears.

New members of the House of Commons will also

are not many. The most noted and remarkable of the number will be heard of from Ireland, in the case of Jeremiah O'Donovan (Rossa), the Fentan convict, who has been elected for the county of Tipperary, and that of Mr. Fuike Greville Nugent, an English Catholic, who was returned for the county of Longford. Mr. Nugent will take his seat at once. - Mr. O'Donovan (Rossa) cannot do so immediately, for the reason that he is held as a political convict under penal gentence in some one of her Majesty's State prisons, his exact domictle being, for reasons of State, not correctly known to outsiders. Mr. O'Donovan (Rossa), even as an unseen convict, defeated her Majesty's Attorney General for Ireland at the election by a handsome majority, although the Attorney General, being the highest law officer of the Crown in that country, enjoys the ight of distributing an extensive official patronage, and Mr. O'Hagan, the defeated candidate, is a Roman Catholic in religion and was supported by the priests. The Irish High Sheriff of Tipperary will be compelled consequently to deliver the return of Rossa to the House, leaving the Parliament itself to deal with this novel and extraordinary case. A question of the highest constitutional importance will be involved consequently. Rossa's private character is excellent. His moral bearing and education render him eligible and fit for parliamentary duty. He is held in prison for a political offence, made so under a special act of Parliament, entitled the "Treason-Felony act," and the grand questions will thus remain, can be be deprived of his seat! Will Tipperary be partially disfranchised by another special act? Should a new election be ordered it i pretty certain that Rossa's increased popularity will carry him to the door of the House again, and

by a largely advanced majority.

In view of these facts, and of the parliamentary orisis which they are likely to induce, we present to the readers of the HERALD to-day a biographical sketch of the new Irish member of Parliament for the county of Tipperary.

O'Donovan Rossn, M. P.

Jeremiah O'Donovan (Rossa), elected to Paritament from the county of Tipperary, Ireland, is a political prisoner in the walls of a British fail, within which, in one or another of these peculiar institutions, it may be safe to say, he has passed since he arrived at manhood-nearly one half his life. A prominent actor in the Fenian movement in the "old country." he has suffered for the cause as much almost as any other of its adherents, and has shown himself throughout to be a persistent organizer and worker, out of jali, and an unbending and defiant prisoner. Born in the town of Roscarbery, county of Cork, in the year 1830, and receiving only such an education as the village school afforded, at the age of sixteen, by the death of his father, he was cast upon the world and obliged to contribute to the support of his mother and younger brothers and sisters. Shortly after his father's death he went to Skibbersen, where he became a member of the family of an uncle, with whom he remained until 1852, when an elder brother, who had emigrated to the United States a few years previously, invited the entire family, including Jeremiah, to join him in the New World. Arrived at Cork, Jeremiah turned back feeling that he could not desert the old land to which he owed his birth and allegiance, and which he "hoped," he said, "one day to see among the independent nations of the earth." In 1857, in connection with several congenial spirits, O'Donovan organized the "Phoenix National and Literary Society" at Skibbereen. Ostensibly a literary society. it nevertheless purposed to aid the resuscitation of national life in Ireland. The meetings were duly heid, and the Phonix Society spread itself rapidly into the adjacent towns. Its radical views on Irish questions brought it into general notice, and in 1858, when an inflammatory address was issued, "the shopkeepers" threatened with dismissai such of their employes as would continue to be members of the society. The result was that the membership dwindled down to a few resolute young men, among whom O'Donovan was foremost. About this time James Stephens landed from France in Ireland and organized a secret society -"the Fenian circles" of to-day. O'Donovan was immediately initiated, and before six weeks had passed the organization numbered nearly 300 members. O'Donovan worked with great energy in propagating the order about Skibbereen and Roscarbery, and soon an Irish-American was obtained to instruct them in the military manual. Their drilling becoming known extra pre

manual. Their drilling becoming known extra pre-cautions were taken by the government, and an additional force of over a hundred men was ordered to Skibbereen.

On the stn of December, 1858, twelve persons, including O'Donovan Kossa, were arrested in Skibbereen, and "true bills" found against several of them for treason-felony. After being imprisoned for eight months Rossa and two other Phoenix men were liberated, the government being satisfied that it could not con-vict them. On the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales several of the "gentry" of Skibbe-reen determined to bonor the event by an illimuta-tion of the club room which they and Donovan Rossa frequented. On hearing of it he called a meeting of he club to protest against it, but as none save him-est attended it be decided that the illumination was to tear down the flags and banners and extinguish
the lights. By this time other members arriving
interfered to prevent blim, but he persevered and
carried out his object, thus preventing the celebration. This people, hearing of the occurrence, rallied
to his assistance, and a inseting and patrious address. In
1862, under the name of O'Donnell, he came to New
York, but in a few months was recalled to Ireland
by the death of his wife, but not until he had, on
the 27th of August, 1863, taken an oath of alleghades
to the United Sates of American citizenship. Soon
after his return, on the starting of an Irish radical
newspaper in Dublin, he became one of its proprietors, in connection with Stephens, Luby and others.
On the 9th of December, 1865, flossa was arrested
and brought to trial on a charge of treason, and on
the third day thereafter was convicted and sectenced by Judge Reogn to penal servitude for life.
At his trial he could not be prevaled upon to ac-

tenced by Judge Keogn to penal servitude for life.

At his trial he could not be prevailed upon to accept legal advice, deciaring in the face of the Judge and jury that as "the whole thing was a farce and his been conviction had determined upon coforehand, it was useless for him to attempt any defence." In his address to the jury, which occupied eight hours, he read copious extracts from the proceedings of the Fenian convention at Chicago, at the conclusion of which, the Court intimated to the reporters that it would be "unwise for them to publish the documents quoted by the prisoner in their respective papers." When called up for sentence the following passage passed between the Judge and the prisoner:

papers." When called up for sentence the following passage passed between the Judge and the prisoner:

"You have been connected with this transaction since 1863." Said Judge Keogh.

"I am an Irishman since I was born," replied Rossa.

"I will not waste words by attempting to bring the heinousness of the crime of which you were found guilty to your mind," continued Judge Keogh.

"It would be useless to try," answered the prisoner.

The Judge then sentenced him to "penal servitude for life."

"All right," exclaimed Rossa, and turning to leave the dock, sainted as he passed out a number of ladies, including his wire.

The same defant spirit has accompanied Rossa during his imprisonment, and for several months after his incarceration his hands were manacled behind his back and his prison fare fed to him by a keeper, in fact, he has been subjected to treatment of a very narsh character, against which he has borne up a great amount of personal elasticity and fortitude or whatever else the feeling may be termed.

The Secretary of State of the Home Department of England on receiving the election return of the High Sheriff of Tipperary immediately—so as to save constitutional right—notified the convict Rossa officially of his return as a member of the Home. To this Rossa replied that "he thanked the right honor-

cially of his return as a member of the House this Rossa replied that 'he thanked the right honorable gentleman and hoped that the Queen would crater his removal to the Milbank Pentientiary, near London, in order that he might be able to attend to his Parliamentary duties and return to his call each night."

The legislative business or parliamentary work of the session will be heavy. A large amount of matter which is of serious national import, as indicated above, awaits the action of the members. O'Donovan Rossa's election will bring up the autiject of the imprisoned and exiled Fenians; the Irish Church question is a difficult reality; the colonial system needs readjustment, while the home trade, foreign tarins, imperial taxation, the relations between labor and capital, the landlord and tenant relations and the Alabama claims, with their many divergent yet essential points, will present divers excellent opportunities for the exercise of party tactics during debate. In order that the readers of the HERALD may be able to exercise an intelligent judgment on the merits of each as it will present in our reports we publish the main features of the most prominent of the subjects.

THE CONVICTED PENIANS.

The following return of the names and sentences of the Fenian convicts not proposed to oe released, stating what portion of their sentences remained unexpired on the 17th of April, 1869, and distin guishing between those confined in Australia and be sworn in and take their sents. Of these there | those confined in Great Britain and Ireland (in con-

tinuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 72 of the last acssion), is compiled from a Parliamentary report:-OF THOSE CONVICTED IN IRELAND (NOT IN-OLUDING MILITARY CONVICTE) CONVINED IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Name of Council | Sentence | Portion of Sentence

| A COMPLET. | Dantence | Remaining Unexpired. |
|---|--|--|
| Tuos. F. Burke | Death; commut- | |
| John McCafferty. | Death; commut- | The remainder of life. |
| John McClure | Denth; commut- | The remainder of life. |
| Jeremiah O'Dono- | ed to penal ser- vitude for life | The remainder of life. |
| Thos. Clarke Luby. | for life | The remainder of life. Remainder of sentence |
| John O'Leary Michael Sheehy | | from Dec. 1, 1865. Do. from Dec. 6, 1865. Do. from July 29, 1867. |
| John Devoy | 15 years | Do. from Feb. 18, 1867. Do. from Oct. 25, 1867. Do. from May 2, 1867. |
| Patrick Walah | 15 years | Do. from Feb. 19, 1867. Do. from June 11, 1867. |
| Patrick Lennon Brian Dilien. Chas. U. O'Connell | 10 years | Do. from Feb. 10, 1268, Do. from Dec. 14, 1865, Do. from Dec. 14, 1265. |
| Wm. F. Roantree. | 10 years | Do. from Jan. 20, 1866. Do. from Jan. 24, 1866. |
| M. Shen, allas Mo- | 10 venre | Do. from Feb. 19, 1867. Do. from Feb. 19, 1867. Do. from Aug. 8, 1867. |
| William Mackay | 12 years | Do. from Mar. 9, 1868. Do. from Jan. 18, 1866. |
| O'Leary | The land was the second | De. from July 17, 1865. |
| 00 | NTINED IN AUST | BALIA. |
| Edward J. Kelly | Death; commut- ed to penal ser- vitude for life. | CONTRACTOR OF THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF TH |
| James Dunne, alias Cody | 20 years' pena | Remainder of sentence from April 8, 1867. |
| Cornellus D. Kane. Thomas Baines | 10 years' do | Do. from April 8, 1867. Do. from Jan. 17, 1866. Do. from Feb. 19, 1867. |

Edward Shore.... Patrick Melody... John Brannon Thomas Scattey... Timothy Feather Life, penal service Life, penal service 5 years. . 3 years, 6 m'ths, 3 wks.
3 years, 6 m'ths, 5 wks.
5 years, 11 months.
6 years,
14 years,
3 years, 6 months.
3 years, 6 months. 5 years. 5 years. 7 years. 15 years. 15 years. 15 years. 16 years. Loam. 5 years. 3 years, 10 month Patrick Ryan. 5 years. 3 years, 11 month W. Pherrouni bomp. Life. 9 years, 1 month. 10 years. 9 years, 1 month. 3 years, 10 months. 3 years, 11 months. A few of the convicts have since escaped and some

have died.
THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.

This subject is so widely comprehensive in its character, and has been debated so persistently and keenly that it would be impossible to attempt even a summary of its points here. Premier Gladstone disestablished the Irish branch of the State Church of England, and severed its connection with the Crown. His plan finds favor more and more every day all over the world. Its merits and demerits to England, may be ascertained very fairly by reading the annexed protest which was entered on the books of the House of Lords against its third read-ing last session, and which will form the basis of renewed tory assaults against its operation. The protest reads thus:—

ing last session, and which will form the basis of renewed tory assaults against its operation. The protest reads thus:

Dissentieve—First, because this bill, for the first time since the four dation of the British Monarchy, introduces, so far as Ireland it concerned, the principle, unrecognised in any other country in Europe, of an entire severance of the State from the support of any and every form of religious worship. Second, because the adoption of this principle with regard to Ireland cannot but give great encouragement to the designs of those who desire its extension to every part of the United Kingdom. Third, because it is a violent stretch of the power of Parliament to resume a great made by itself in perpetuity; still more to conflicted property held by long prescription and by a title inappendent of Parliament. Fourth, because it this principle be well founded as regards private property it is still more so with regard to that which has been seeming set spart for the purposes of religion and the service of Almighty thed. Fifth, because the legislation attempted in this bit isnde to share confidence in all property, and especially in that which rests upon a Parliamentary title birretofore considered as the most unassatiate of all. Sirth, because it is impossible to place a Church, discatablished and diendowed, and bound together only by the tite of a voluntary-assessation on a footing of equality with the perfect organization of the Church of Rome, whereby, especially in Ireland, the laily are made completely and the bisnops themselves are subject to the uncontrolled authority of a foreign potentate. Seventh, because this bill, whereby especially in Ireland, the laily are made completely and the bisnops themselves are subject to the uncontrolled authority of a foreign potentate. Seventh, because this bill, when the perfect of the Protestant establishment. Eligible theory is a treaty the fundamental conduction of which was the greater security of the Protestant establishment. Eligible portion of the Kn

TRADES' UNIONISM—THE EIGHTS OF LABOR.
The masses of the people of Great Britain having

TRADES? UNIONISM—THE EIGHTS OF LABOR.

The masses of the people of Great Britain having freed themselves to a great extent in the matter of religion, and the assertion of the right of each man to worship God according at he sees fit, are now determined to look after the more material consideration of their right to work, to live and support their children in the land of their birth. The industrial cohesion of trades' unionism has thus become powerful to the land; and its issue will present, ominously and formidably, to the members of the new "ruling class" in Parliament as the mative lorces of a blood-less revolution. Ap. "address of the Land and Labor League to the working men and women of Great Britain and Ireland," just issued, embraces the main arguments which will be used by the people. The address stays:—

The fond hopes held out to the folling and suffering millions of his occurry thirty years ago tave not here realized. They were stod that the removal of Secal restrictions would make the lot of the laboring cooreasy; if it could not render them happy and contented it would at least bank starvation for were from their midst. They rose a terrible commotion for the big load, the lendings because rempant, the more lords contounded, the factory lords rejuiced—their will was done—protection received the own of greac. A period of the most marvellous prosperity tollowed. At first the tories threatened to reverse the policy, but on mounting the Ministerial benches in 1852, instead of carrying out their threat they joined the chorus is praise of unimitated competition. Prepared for a pecuniary loss they discovered to their utter astoristic that the rent roll was swelling at the rate of more than 42000,000 a year. Never in the history of the human rance was there so much wealth—means to satisf the wants of man—produced my so few hands and in so short a time as since the aboutton of the Corn laws. During the lapse of twenty years the declared value of the annual expects of the first soul increased, upon their own c

And again:--

And again:—
One of their experis told the House of Lords the other day that the propertied classes, after faring sumptuously, and by \$150,000,000 a year out of the produce of your labor. A few weeks later the President of the Royal College of Surgeons related to a jury, assembled to inquire into the causes of eight untimely deaths, what he saw in the foul ward of St. Pancras. Hiberois' favorites, too, have multiplied, and their income has risen, while a sixth of her tolling sons and daughters perished by famine and its consequent disasses, and a third of the remainder were evicted, ejected and explained by formening icionious usurpers. This period of unparalleled industrial prosperity has landed thousands of our fellow tollers—bonest, unsophisticated, hard working men and women—in the stone yard and the oakour room, the roast beef of their dream has turned into skilly. Hundreds of thousands of men, women and children are wandering about—borneless, degraded outcasts—in the land that gave them birth, crowding the cities and towns, and swarming the high roads in the country in search of work to obtain food and shelter, without being able to find any. Other thousands, more spritted than honest, are walking the treadmill to explain little thefts, preferring prison discipline to workings fare, while the wholesand swindlers are at large, and felomous landords proside at quarter exections to abminister the laws. Thousands of the young and strong cross the seas. Sping from their native firesides, like from an enterminating plaque; the old and feault period. As of the control of

THE NEW CHARTER.

What the people want may be learned from the following demand which has been addressed by the workingmen to legislators and people of the United Kingdom equally. It sets forth the annexed points:—

To carry them out a new workingmen's organization, under the title of the "Land and Labor League"
has been established. An executive council of upwards of forty well known representative workingmen was appointed to draw up a platform of principles arising out of the preliminary resolutions
adopted by the conference, to serve as the programme of agitation, by means of which a radical
change can be effected. After mature equideration
the council agreed to the following:

First—Nationalization of the land.

Scome—Home colonization.

Second—Home colonization.
Third—National, secular, gratuitous and computsory education.

Fourth.—Suppression of private banks of issue.
The State only to issue paper money.

Fifth.—A direct and progressive property tax, in lieu of all other taxes.

Sixth.—Liquidation of the national debt.

Seventh.—Adolition of the stanning army.

Eighth.—Reduction of the number of hours of labor.

Ninth.—Equal electoral rights, with payment of memory. sory education.

THE SITUATION AT HOME.

The official reports on the home condition of the

Pritian empire will set forth the following points of legislarive information. The documents are, according to routine, dated almost a full year back:—
A blue book, containing the annual report of the Committee of Council on Education for the year 1807-38, has been published for the information of Parliament. From this document it appears that during the year to which the report refers there and the number of schools or departments of schools actually inspected amounting to 1,055, and in the number of schools or departments of schools actually inspected amounting to 1,055, and in the number of chidren amounting to 1,055, and in the number of chidren amounting to 1,055, and in the number of chidren amounting to 1,055, and in the number of chidren amounting to 1,055, and in the number of chidren amounting to 1,055, and in the number of chidren amounting to 1,055, and in the number of chidren of the pupil teachers. The average attendance of day pupils at schools in England and Wates actually inspected and aided with grants for their maintenance during the past year was 11,651, which is only 4.2 per cent of the population, roughly estimated, and it thus appears that of every eleven children of laboring chases at school the average number of those attending in the past year was about tour. A further examination the past year was about tour. A further examination that of the remaining 7.7, the number actually presented for examination was 66.3 and of those who passed without failure in any one of the subjects 42.3.

The House of Commons offices cost a total of £54,354, or an increase of £75 over the estimate for the year 1867-68. The charman of Committee of Ways and Means receives a saarry of £1,500 the department of the flerk of the House, £24, 116; that of the Speaker, £1,255, and that of the Sergeant-al-Arms, £7,803. A sum of £12,000 is required for without sature in number of the expense of short-hand writers of the House of Lords; of £1,500 for fue; and lights and of £750 for post-leads, of £1,100 for fue; and l

incidental expenses, which includes £200 for postage. There are forty-nine persons employed in the department of the Clerk of the House of Commons.

age. There are forey-man persons employed in the department of the Clerk of the House of Commons. A parliamentary paper shows that it appears from the bank weekly return that in the year ending with June, 1868, the amount of Bank of Engiand notes held by the public varied from £23,850,000 in the middle of becomer to £23,950,000 in the middle of Cotober, and the bullion held varied from £18,94,900 in May to £23,497,000 in October.

When last previously noticed the monthly statement of British pauperism showed that there were 504,000 persons on the fenef lists of England and Wales; that was the number at Lady Day, 1808. At the end of May, according to the Poor Law Board's recent account, there were 935,000 paupers in receipt of relief, excluding paupers in function asylumns and vagrants. Hence 59,600 immst have returned to the hadustrial ranks in the months of April and May. Nevertheless, the recipients of relief aregow more numerous than they were in May, 1806 or 1807. The number of paupers at the end of May, 1806, was \$48,873; May, 1807, 909,256; May, 1808, 84,517. Compared with 1806 we are relieving 96,000, and compared oss, sis; May, 1807, 900, 230; May, 1808, 934, 517. Compared with 1806 we are renewing 90,000, and compared with 1807 34,000 more than we did at those dates.

The return showing the expenditure from the poor rates on its maintenance and outdoor relief in England and Wales in the half year ending at Lady Day,

The return showing the expenditure from the poor rates on in-maintenance and outdoor relief in England and Waies in the half year ending at Lady Day, 1868, states that it amounted to £2,23,866—viz., £738,351 for in-maintenance and £1,35,115 for outdoor relief—being an increase of 6,5 per cent over the expenditure in the corresponding half of 1867.

SCOTLAND'S REFORT.

At the request of the Scotlish Association for Daffinsing Information on important Social questions, a paper on "Scotland's Danger and Puty, as seen in the light of Pauperism and the Poor Laws," was read a few weeks since by Battle Lewis, in Edinburg, Notwithstanding he set out by saying all that had been stated to the contrary by poor law officials, he believed the tendency of the poor law officials, he believed the tendency of the poor law officials, he believed the tendency of the poor law officials, he believed the tendency of the poor law officials, he leavest that 243,691 persons were returned by the Board of Supervision as having received parochial relief, and making a deduction of 17,436 for those who had been entered as casual paupers more than once, there still remained no fewer than 226,265 persons who had been actually, relieved by the parocental boards during last year—a number considerably larger than the population of Edinburg and Letth, or in the proportion of one to every thirteen and a half of the entire population of Scotland.

From the annual accounts of the Ciyde Trust, it appears that the trade of the port of Glasgow has been in a flourishing condition. From the 185 of July, 1867, to the 30th of June, 1868, the revenue yielded by the port amounted to £143,810 17a Ad., as compared with £181,852 28, 36, for the year previous, leaving a balance in 1890 of 1867-88,0 11, 918 148, 90, As the ordinary expenditure amounted to only £114,251 22, 23, the surplus amounts to no less than £20,589 158, 16. A large share of this increase is due to the loregin trade, there having been an uncrease in imports from foreign countries of us.075 to

return.

The Golonial Empire of Britain.

There are forty-eight colonies under the British Crown. They he scattered through every degree of latitude and longitude, inrough every zone, from the Falkiand Islamia in the lar south to the frozen regious of British North America within the Arcine Circle. They are of every age, constitution and physical configuration. There is Newfoundland which she has held for three centuries. There is Queensiand, which she has settled within ten years. There is Gibrattar, with its strict onlinear rule, and Victoria, with a constitution as democratic as that of the United States. There are the show wastes of Labrador and the "cinder heap" of Aden; the spice groves of Ceylon and the fur trapper's ran in the Hudson Ray Territory; there is the rock fortness of Maita and the plantations of Jamaica; the continent of Australia and the riabilit warren of Bergoams. There are colonies which have been settled peaceably, colonies which have been cered by treaty, colonies which have been cered by treaty, colonies which have capitulated in war. There are colonies for planters and colonies for colonies for sliep breeders and colonies for solders. These forty-eight colonies may be arranged in Mix groups—Errope, which includes Gioraitar, Maita and Heligoland; Asia, which comprises Ceylon, Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements on the wast coast, the Cape and Nata; and the islamia of St. Reems and they include the settlements on the west count, the Cape and Natal and the islands of St. He ena and Cape and Natal, and the islands of St. Reena "and maintines; British America, which comprehends Bermuda, British Quaina and the Falk and Islands, in addition to that great dominion which structures from Newformhand to Vancouver island; the West Indies, by which are meant not only the mands, but also Honduras; and Australia, which consists of Australia proper and New Zealand.

Of the present condition of this vast outside empire an Irish radical "Freconcilable" has just written thus:—

THE GOLONIAL EMPIRE OF BRITAIN.

Some vaunter has said that the sun never sets of the British empire. The historian of the presen the British empire. The historian of the present time will have to modify the boast. It will be no him to record that 'the sun never sets on desirec-tion to the British empire," as will no seen. There

Disaffection in Irelan !. Disaffection in India, Disaffection in Australasia, Disaffection in Canada and Disaffection at the Cape of Good Hope.

What Is Coming.

It will be seen from the above special exhibit of the HERALD that the British empire is to-day on the eve of radical changes-governmental and social Class privileges must give way to popular right, and the Crown, with its appendages, be accommodated to the requirements and necessities of the day. The era, in truth, was presented to the prophetic eye of Lord Byron, and found a forecaste expression in the following lines, written in the time of George the Fourth:-

If God don't bless our King of kings, I doubt if non will longer; Rethinks I hear a little hird which sings, The people by and by will be the stronger. In conclusion we may be permitted to aspirate-

LITERATURE.

Books Received.

HEREDITARY GENIUS. An Inquiry Inte its Laws and Consequences. By Francis Gaiton, F. E. S. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

VASSIT; OR, "UNTIL DEATH US DO PAST. By Augusta J. Evans. New York: Carleton.

KONIGSMARK. The Legend of the Hounds and Other Poems. By George H. Boker. Philadelphin: J. B. Lippncott & Co.

J. B. Lippncott & Co.

The Feminine Soul; Its Nature and Attenuites.
With Thoughts Upon Marriage and Friendly Bluds
Upon Feminine Buties. By Elizabeth Stratt. Boston: Henry H. & T. W. Carter.

THE BALLAD OF EDGE HILL FIGHT AND OTHER POEMS. By John Lloyd, Esq. London: Longmans, Green & Co. HISTORY OF ENGLAND. From the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth. By James Anthony Froude, M. A. Vols, V. and VI. New York: Charles Scribner & Co.

WIVES AND WIDOWS; OR THE BEOREM LIFE. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. Philadelphia: T. B. Pe son & Brothers. THE SUNSET LAND: OR THE GERAT PACIFIC SLOPE. By Rev. John Todd, D. D. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

By Rev. John Todd, D. D. Bondon: Lee & Shepard.
Eoline; on Mannolia Valle; on the Heiness of
Glennore By Mis. Caroline Lee Hentz. Philadelphia; T. B. Peterson & Brothers.
The Story of a Honeymoon. By Charles H.
Ross and Ambrose Clarke. New York: Scribner,
Weiford & Co.

Welford & Co.

A GERMAN COURSE ADAPTED TO USE IN COLLEGES, High Schools and Academies. By George F. Comfort, A. M. New York: Harper & Brothers.

STRNGS VISITORS. A Series of Original Papers. By the Spirits of Irving, Thackeray, Browning and others. Dictated through a Clairvoyant. New York: Carleton, publisher. THE LAW ALMANAC for the year 1870. New York: Burd & Houghton.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART. Volume Second. From No. 21 to No. 39. August 21 to December 25, 1863. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Frevidence Journal says of General Schenek that he is so constituted that he could no more commit a dishenest act than he could rend Contuctus in the original.

THE MODERN FIVE POINTS

Final Inauguration of the New Mission Building-No Lodgings for "Bummers"-In teresting Ceremonies.

The Five Points, which has for years been the home and resort of all the vile, low and degraded wrotches with which this great the abounds, and shunned by all persons who had any regard for life or health as they would shun a deadly plague, is gradually becoming revolutionized, civilized, and to some extent, Christianized. The dog and rat pits are giving away to meetings for prayer, and substantial buildings taking the place of gin-mills. The philanthropic and religious por-tion of the community, who have in years past expended, such liberal sums in sending missionaries thousands of miles from nome to preach the Gospel to the heathers of other nations have within the past few years, turned their attention to the vast number of heathens in our own midst, and are now directing a portion of their means to the amentoration of the condition of the hundreds of homeless children in our midst and providing temporary homes for the friendless and abandoned women always to be found in such great numbers in large cities.

Yesterday afternoon a long line of elegant equipages, with liveried drivers and footmen-seldom seen except in front of Stewart's marble store or in the Park - were drawn up in front of the Pive Points House of Industry, at No. 157 Worthistreet, while the owners were within to witness the celebration of the completion of this building, given by the generous men and women of New York at a cost of \$50,000.

The building is now completed, at a total cost of \$50,000, and all paid for with the exception of \$10,000, which it is hoped the pullanthropic citizens of the city will soon make up.

The main building is five stories high. On the first floor is the chapel, where the exercises of the day were held. It is plainly but nicely flushed in Gothic style, when stained windows, and will seas comfortation at the stage of platform, where 250 children can be comfortably seated upon raised seats and still have sufficient room in from for the plano and various exercises of the children floor in the city. The third story is the gins' dormitory and nursery, with accommodations for the girs, matron, their wardrobes, &c. The fourth floor is the boys' dormitory and the fifth is entirely given up for a playroom. The whole building presented a decidedly clean and beauthy appearance. The bedsteads are of fron, such as are generally used in hospitals, upon which are busk mattresses and clean white bed spreads. Adjoining the main building is another new building of brick, 23234 in dimensions and three stories high.

The first story of this building is for bathing purposes, the second for a laundry, and the upper story a free lodging house for respectable men out of money and employment. This class of people have hitherto been compelled to apply at station houses for lodgings, and very many have walked the streets all night rather than apply there. It is distinctly to be understood, however, that none but really described and that habitual 'business' need not apply.

The number of children at present in the inattration is 250, and their ages range from two to fifteen years, about equally divised between male and lemile. The building is now completed, at a total cost of \$50,000, and all paid for with the exception of

tion is 250, and their ages range from two to fifteen years, about equally divined between male and lemile.

The chidren, all neatly dressed, with cean faces and har nicely and uniformly cut, occupied the cievated seats on the platform. They were of all sizes, nationalities and colors as the institution makes no distinction of sect or color), and the great majority of them would compare favorably in intelligence and brightness with an equal monter of chiddren taken at random from the higher circles of society.

Upon the platform in front of the chiddren were a large number of clergymen from the various churches in the city. Among these were the Rev. Drs. M. D. Ganse, Dewitt, John Hall, J. Cotton Smith, Paxton and many others. Among the coaggregation wa also noticed Mr. H. K. Corning, M. K. Jessup, R. Thorn (President of the Equitable Life Insurance Company), Judge James F. Betts and lady, Roy. John S., Whitman and a very large attendance of nandsomely dressed acids.

The exercises consisted of the singing of anthems and hymns by the children, conducted by Miss Lottic Wallace it the plano, and remarks by various clergymen.

Rev. Dr. Paxton opened the exercises by prayer, after which Rev. E. B. Balliday, superintendent, made a statement as to the House of Industry followed by Rev. G. S. Minging with a statement as to city missions. Rev. J. Cotton Smith made some remarks upon the subject of "Union of Christian Enott." and Rev. H. B. Ganse upon "Missionary Obligations of Christianlity." The closing remarks were made by Rev. John Hall, D. D., cpon the "Lights and Snadows of large Cities." In Hall's remarks were particularly interesting. The dark spots in city life were intemperance and its effect upon children, Saboath profanation, the social evil, which was gradually undermining and corrupting the whole community. He aliaded to the andactly of crime now prevailing, destroying all sense of security, and of the impossibility of convicing the weil known criminals; deprecated resorting to lynca law, but thought all won

THE CONSECRATED DOG PIT.

Religious Enthusiasm and a Large Attendance -Grand Transformation Scene in Rit Burns' Establishment-The Arena of Brutality Becomes the Footstool of Grane.

of the reverend gentlemen having the "Water Street Mission and liome for Women" in charge the defi-catory services were held yesterday in what was formerly Rit Burns' parroom. Long before the ap-pointed hour for the commencement of the proceedings-two o'clock-the room was filled by friends of the mission, mostly members of Methodist congregations. The wild creatures of the street, "native and to the manner born." avoided the meeting, but, nevertheless, seemed to munifest considerable interest in what was taking place in and about the meeting. Prostitutes aften the doors and windows of the low brothels in the neighborhood, and amused themselves in "chaffing" all who passed to and from

the mission house.

Kit Burns, whose barroom adjoins the mission room, did a thriving business. His rather narrow den was crowded during the meeting by gamblers, thioves and villains of every description. These recked with fith and were mostly intoxicated. Such s gathering of ruffians is rarely seen, even in Water street. The curiosity of the religious people led them to explore the dark holes to the rear of the barroom, where Kit intends to have his new dog and rat pit. Their expressions of pity and disgast greatly amused the habitues of the place. the singing commenced dogs barked, rufflans roared and blasphemed, and it was pandemonium on a small scale.

The Rev. G. W. Woodruff, of the Norfolk street

amil biasphemed, and it was pandementum on a small scale.

The Rev. G. W. Woodruff, of the Norfolk street. Methodist Episcopal church, opened the services. He read the hymn bezianing "Stay, 0 I sinner, stay II and started the singing nimself, all present Johning heartily. But the sinners were in the barroom or the time street, and stayed there. After the exercise, which appeared to be greatly enjoyed, the venerable Bishop Janes was introduced to the audience. The reverend bishop then preached the dedicatory sermon with great carestiness and feeding. He spoke of the good to be expected from the labors of the pious people who had founded the Home, and asked for the prayerful support of all good Christians for the salvation of the unfortunate creatures for whose special benefit the institution was founded. Then followed a prayer, during which he Home was solemnly dedicated to the service of God. Addresses were delivered during the meeting by the Rev. Dr. King, Jr., and Dr. Cayler. The brief but impassioned prayer which followed the singing of the first hymn was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Rogen, who also brought the meeting to a close.

The management of the Home is in the hands of the same persons who conducted the John Alien services in the reconstructed sheeping of the first "wickedest man" of Water street. Mr. F. Smith and wife, who lived in Alien's house during the executing revival meetings by which it was attempted to convert the Water street bands and dog figniers, took formal possession of the Home after the meeting yesterday and will reside in it for the future. As has been already stated, the upper part of the house has been cleaned and made ready for occupation by the street girls who are expected to apply for admission. The dark hole which was until recently Kit Burns' dog pit is to be turned into a laundry, but it has not been miche improved in appearance yet.

It awas announced that prayer meetings would be held in the same place every day hereafter, from twelve to one o'clock noon, and sometimes at a

pens of the preachers. A policeman was stationed at the door to preserve order, but he had no occasion for the use of his clue. When the meeting broke up the neighborhood resumed its usual aspect of poverty and squalor, and the Home was left as a near in the index.